

PACIFIC Expedition

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June 18, 1999

Kwang Ju Air Base, Republic of Korea

Vol. 1, No. 5

U.S. posture constant

SEOUL (USFK) June 16, 1999 -- For more than a week North Korean fishing boats, escorted by naval patrol boats, have intruded south of the Northern Limit Line in the Yellow Sea. This line has served for decades as a means of separating North and South naval forces.

On Tuesday North Korea fired upon the South's vessels. Republic of Korea navy vessels returned fire and sunk one North Korean boat and damaged others. At 10 a.m. the United Nations Command met with North Korean People's Army representatives at Panmunjom and recommended that both sides withdraw their naval forces to their respective sides of the NLL to reduce tensions in this area. The fact that the North met with the UN Command is viewed as a positive step by the command.

While U.S. forces in Korea have not been placed on a higher state of alert, the command is monitoring the situation closely and will take appropriate steps as required. Additionally, the threat condition status of Threatcon for the command has not changed. Updates to Threatcon status will be provided.

The command appreciates the sacrifices of its men and women and is committed to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Det. 3 changes commanders



Capt. Michael McGarvey accepts command of Detachment 3, 607 Materiel Maintenance Squadron from Lt. Col. Jeff Gouge, who commands the 607th MMS. Capt. Richard Peterson, who commanded the detachment since January 1998, is headed to Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

Origins: Why we're in Korea - then, now

By Lt. Col. John A. Burzynski

Deputy Commander, 3rd Air Expeditionary Group

All of us in the 3rd Air Expeditionary Group have a pretty good idea of why we are here, but are you familiar with the history that brought us here? Here are some of the events that got us to where we are today.

Some would argue that modern Korean history began just after the turn of this century. The country of Chosun, as Korea used to be called, has existed for quite some time. Over the centuries, there has been a continual rivalry between the people on the Korean peninsula and the people inhabiting the islands of Japan. Early in the 1900s, Japan began to expand its influence beyond the shores of the island empire to the Asian mainland. Because of its proximity, Korea was an easy target. Whether you believe the theories that credit diplomatic skill or deceptive

Father's Day thoughts

Commentary by Chaplain Ron Harvall

Protestant Chaplain

As Father's Day approaches, many thoughts go through my mind. Of all of the titles that I have collected, I like husband and daddy the most. I think of my own father. I am thankful that I have such positive memories of my dad growing up. These memories are good despite his three remote tours during my childhood. My father was held in the place of honor in our house. Any casual observer could see this in our home. Mom kissed him farewell on the way to work and hello upon his arrival. He sat at the head of the table. My mother would produce instant discipline in us by saying, "Just wait till your father gets home!" He was far from perfect, but my experiences were more positive than for many whom I have counseled through the years.

A man I know spent his entire life trying to win his father's approval. This man's dad loved baseball so this guy played every day to impress him. He became a great pitcher and received many college scholarships and a try out with his hometown team of the Cubs. Despite the thousands of pitches that this man threw to win his daddy's favor, his father never saw him throw a pitch, not one. The father was not physically blind, but I would argue that he was blind to the impact that a father has upon his children.

You might be one of those kids who grew up in a home absent of love or full of abuse. Your father may have abandoned you and your family. While you may say it is for the better, I am sure that there are deep places in your heart that long for a loving father who would say "I love you," or "I'm proud of you." I am thankful that God is a loving Father and that He wants a loving relationship with all of us.

You might be a father who left your family years

ago. You justify not staying in contact with your children because it might disrupt their lives or you would not know what to say. It's Father's Day Sunday and I'll bet you that your kids are thinking about you on this day. Please don't abandon them. They are a part of you. Build a good relationship with them so that they will know their daddy loves them.

As parents it's important to break bad cycles of behavior and model great patterns of behavior because children grow up to be like their parents. The other day I quoted one of my father's ridiculous sayings, one that I hadn't heard in 20 years. I said to my upset son, "If you don't stop crying I'll give you something to cry about." I could not believe that I said it. It is the dumbest saying I've ever heard, and I just said it. I wonder if my granddad used it. Behavior patterns are learned. Our natural tendency is to reenact in adulthood what we experienced as children, the good, the bad and the ugly.

If you have sinned against your family with abusive behavior then stop it, seek their forgiveness and break the cycle. We need to stop blaming our parents for stuff they did and as adults, we need to chart a higher course for our children than was charted for us.

Here are a few ways to do this.

Love your children's mother more than yourself.

Say "I love you" and "I'm proud of you" often.

Admit when you make a mistake, we're not perfect.

Take time to listen to their world.

Never say or do something that you wouldn't want your children repeating.

These are just a start. May God bless you this week as you think about your father or about your kids. Ask the Lord to bless them wherever they are. Happy Father's Day!

PACIFIC Expedition

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Origins from page 1

guile, the “last” Korean king was absorbed by occupying Japanese forces and turned this country over to become a colony of Japan. The Japanese occupied the Korean peninsula from 1910 through 1945. As World War II came to a close, allied forces drove the Japanese from the countries they occupied. Many of us are familiar with General Douglas MacArthur’s return to the Philippines and his island hopping campaign that gradually pushed the Japanese back toward their homeland. In a similar fashion, U.S. forces starting in southern Asia, Burma, in particular, aided the Chinese in pushing the occupying Japanese forces back across the Asian mainland. One of the last areas of withdrawal was from the Korean peninsula.

In 1945, with the allies beginning to defeat the Japanese, freedom-minded Koreans saw an opportunity to regain their independence from Japan. With the aid of countries battling the Japanese this eventually became a reality. U.S. forces were sent to the southern part of the peninsula to gain control from the Japanese. Russia entered World War II against Japan in the final months, but had a significant influence from that time forward. On August 15, 1945, Korea was freed from Japanese control. Like our Independence Day, people in Korea celebrate August 15th as Liberation Day, commemorating the return of their country as an independent nation. However, the end of World War II also marked the start of the division of the peninsula.

As mentioned above, the Russians (later to become the Soviet Union) assisted the Korean people in the northern part of the peninsula in driving out the Japanese. The Americans aided the people in the southern part of the country. At the close of the world war, these two ideologies clashed and the Korean peninsula became one of the early victims of the start

of the Cold War. Occupying U.S. and Russian forces decided to divide the peninsula along a boundary established by the 38th parallel north latitude. Two separate, modern-day Koreas began to exist at that point. You may wonder why the



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Korean people allowed themselves to be split into two countries. The answer may lie in ancient Korean history, where three “kingdoms” continually vied for control of the entire peninsula. But, that is a separate story. In 1945, under Soviet influence, Kim Il Sung took control of the northern part of Korea. A more democratically minded group led by Rhee Sung Man ruled the south. At the conclusion of World War II, and for several years thereafter, a small contingent of U.S. troops were stationed in South Korea. The two Koreas co-existed peacefully for almost five years.

Let me digress for just a moment with some Korean trivia. The late Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader as his people knew him, was educated in the Soviet Union. He developed his Communist doctrine from those days of study in the Russian military academies. His son, Kim Jong Il, formerly known as the Dear Leader, and now known as the Great Leader like his father, was born in the Soviet Union. It is interesting that Confucianism which has a significant influence on Korean culture was also a factor in the Korean brand of communism practiced in the north. Unlike other communist countries, north Korea is the only one where power passed from father to son upon the death of the elder. Kim Il Sung, who established the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea or DPRK in 1945, died of a heart attack in 1994. His son, Kim Jong Il, over a period of almost four years, eventually rose to assume all the positions of power his father previously occupied. Such was not the case in the south.

Western thinking influenced Rhee Sung Man. He believed in democratic principles and helped establish the Republic of Korea or ROK. Interestingly, his spouse was a foreigner, from France. He led his people through the conflict on the peninsula, but was later deposed by the students and military. He died, in exile, in Hawaii. With this background you can see that this peninsula was a ready recipient for a clash between democratic and communistic ideologies.

One week from now, June 25th, marks the 49th anniversary of the start of the Korean conflict. On that date in 1950, a north Korean army that significantly outnumbered their south Korean counterparts came across the 38th parallel with infantry and tanks in an attempt to place the entire peninsula under one government — the flag of the DPRK. The north Korean assault came as a total surprise.

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Local Korean shop near Kwang Ju Air Base prepares vegetables before the market opens.

Origins from page 3

The end of June usually is a time when the annual monsoon, rainy season is in full swing in Korea. It is also a time when Korean farmers turn their attention to planting the last of the rice crop. Water-filled rice paddies are not good traffic routes for tanks, but 1945 was different. The north Koreans were able to act swiftly and decisively defeating various south Korean army elements, as well as the small contingent of U.S. soldiers remaining during the drawdown period following the second World War. Within a matter of months, the north Koreans were able to gain control of most of the southern part of the peninsula. South Korean and U.S. forces were driven back to an area between the cities of Taegu and Pusan in the south-eastern corner of the peninsula known as the “Pusan perimeter”. When it looked like the peninsula might be lost, General MacArthur came to the rescue of South Korea. Many of you are aware of his brilliant military maneuver, landing forces at Inchon (west of Seoul) and behind north Korean lines to establish a pincer action that eventually allowed U.S. and South Korean forces to push the north Korean army back on to its own soil. In a see-saw battle that lasted for three years, the U.S.-South Korean team pushed the north Koreans back to their border with China only to later lose ground when the Chinese Peoples Army came to the aid of Kim Il Sung’s forces and pushed the Allies back. Eventually, the conflict reached a stalemate, and again a border between the north and south was established at approximately the 38th parallel. An “armistice” was signed between the four parties in-

volved in the conflict: the DPRK, the ROK, the United States, and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). It is important to note the word armistice. An armistice is related to a cease-fire, that is, an end to hostilities. It is also important to note that there has never been a peace treaty signed among the combatants in the conflict. One of the significant lessons learned from the early part of the Korean conflict is that the defense of Korea is dependent on the need for rapid augmentation from elsewhere.

For most of a generation after the armistice, the U.S. has been actively involved in the defense of the peninsula. Initially, rather than rely on reinforcements from off-peninsula, there were a large number of troops stationed in Korea. Most of them were located at various U.S. Army installations throughout the ROK, but as recently as the early 1970s, the U.S. Air Force had active bases at Kunsan, here at Kwang Ju, and Osan, Taegu, and Suwon. During the Carter administration, the U.S. decided to reduce its presence in Korea. As a result, there have been approximately 37,000 U.S. troops stationed in the Republic for the last several years. Most of the force is Army, with only Osan and Kunsan remaining as main operating bases. The strategy to defend the peninsula was al-

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An overpass being constructed near Kwang Ju Air Base.

Cope Jade 1999 kicks off

By 1st Lt. Michele Tasista
3rd Air Expeditionary Group Public Affairs

The 3rd Air Expeditionary Group joined forces this week with other Pacific flying units for the June 15 kick-off of Cope Jade 1999.

Cope Jade is an Air Component Command directed exercise which involves United States and Republic of Korea air, land and sea forces.

The purpose of the exercise is to maximize the effectiveness of air power and interoperability of United States and Republic of Korea forces.

"Cope Jade presented an excellent opportunity for us to integrate forces with our allies and sister services. During Cope Jade, missions are tasked, disseminated, planned, briefed and flown very similar to the way we would in combat," said Col. James E. Reed, 3rd Air Expeditionary Group commander.

"Proper command, control and communication is always one of the toughest challenges faced in a large operation. Cope Jade allowed us to experience and refine that process."

Kwang Ju's flight line has been a very busy place with around-the-clock movement of F-15Es, F-15Cs and F-5s flying in support of Cope Jade.

Also deployed here are F-15Cs from Kadena Air Base, Japan, which flew with the 3rd Air Expeditionary Group's 90th Fighter Squadron of F-15Es deployed to Kwang Ju from Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. Since arriving last month, the 90th has flown more than 200 sorties.

While the squadron flew the same number of daily sorties during the exercise, some dynamics of the flights were different, according to Lt. Col. Brad

Leave, TDY, passes cancelled

Ordinary leave, passes, and some temporary duties were temporarily suspended by the Commander, United States Forces Korea. This does not include emergency leave or leave associated with a permanent change of station. TDYs must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.



Kadena F-15Cs arrived to Kwang Ju Air Base earlier this week to participate in Cope Jade.

Dodd, 90th Fighter Squadron, Operations Officer.

"The differences were due to the nature of the missions, which were integrated with the Republic of Korea Air Force and other United States Air Force units," said Dodd. "We have also been flying at night."

"This is a great opportunity for us to fly over another terrain," said Lt. Col. Jeff Kendall, 44th Fighter Squadron Operations Officer. "Here we have the chance to fly over land and mountains, which we don't have on Okinawa," said Kendall.

Other units involved were F-16s from Kunsan and Osan Air Bases, Korea; E-3 AWACS from Kadena Air Base; and Marine Corps F/A-18s assigned to Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station. Various Army, Navy and other Marine corps assets also participated.

Origins from page 4

tered from a large forward-deployed force to a smaller one that relies on rapid deployment of augmenting forces from elsewhere. The forward basing of the carrier battle group led by the Kitty Hawk in Japan is part of that strategy.

Our training deployment to Kwang Ju vali-

dates the ability of the U.S. to meet its commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea. Over the course of the up coming weeks, when you ask yourself: "Why am I here?" perhaps this bit of history will answer that question. We will not allow Kim Jong Il to surprise us the way his father did on June 25th in 1950. "Pil-sung!" (Victory!)

Golf course

The KJ golf course is open to all officers and top three enlisted. The driving range is open to all personnel.

The green fee is 12,000 won. A bucket of over 50 balls only costs 1,000 won.

To be allowed to use the course, golfers should be dressed in long pants, a collared shirt, a hat and golf shoes. For the driving range, shorts and tennis shoes are acceptable. A collared shirt is still required.

The golf course and the driving range are closed on Tuesdays.

Mr. Pae, the Det. 3, 607th MMS Interpreter, will aid in establishing tee times. Please contact him in person in the Det. 3 command building.

There are 12 sets of clubs at the back of the Fitness Center, bldg. 150, available for use on the honor system.

Dayrooms

Dormitory dayrooms should be available to all residents.

Locking the door to protect video equipment when not in use is fine, however, provisions to allow access to others need to be in place.

Osan tour

Noon today is the deadline to sign-up at the Recreation Center for the one- or two-night tour to Osan AB.

The Friday bus leaves at 2:30 p.m. and the Saturday bus leaves at 8 a.m.

Both busses depart Osan at 12:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon.

Hours of operation

Finance Monday - Thursday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Fridays 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Food Court

Grill 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday - Thursday
6 a.m. to 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday

Phone card desk 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily

Barber shop 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily

AAFES Souvenir Shop

11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Mondays and Fridays.

AAFES dry cleaning

11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesday and Friday

Post Office 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and Saturdays 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dining Hall

Weekdays Breakfast 5 to 8 a.m.

Lunch 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dinner 4 to 7 p.m.

Weekends Brunch 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dinner 4 to 7 p.m.

Midnight meals 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. Sun-Fri.

Lodging office 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily

Fitness Center 24 hours a day

Recreation Center 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily

Yoda's Place Weeknights 6 p.m. to midnight and weekends 2 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Warriors of the Month

Four 3rd AEG members were named best for the month of May.

They are Senior Airman Christopher Hoover, from the CE Squadron; Tech. Sgt. William Easter, Jr., Kwang Ju Dining Facility manager; Senior Master Sgt. John Sims, Jr., sortie generation flight chief; Capt. Joe Taylor, Civil Engineer flight commander.

Winners are chosen monthly though a selection process that begins at the squadrons. Squadrons can nominate a person in each category.

Nominations are due the 3rd AEG First Sergeant on the 28th of each month. Winners are announced at a monthly ceremony in the base theater.



Saturday -
Morning fog and partly cloudy skies a high of 89, low of 69.



Sunday -
Morning fog and partly cloudy skies a high of 89, low of 69.



Monday -
Partly cloudy, isolated evening showers, high of 93, low of 75.

Weather information provided by the 3rd AEG Weather Flight.

Base theater movies

Tonight	7 p.m.	Devil in a Blue Dress
Saturday	3 p.m.	Hoodlum; 7 p.m. Sleepers
Sunday	3 p.m.	Glory; 7 p.m. Crimson Tide
Monday	7 p.m.	Air Force One
Tuesday	7 p.m.	Rosewood
Wednesday	7 p.m.	Dead on the Money
Thursday	7 p.m.	The Full Monty

Movie schedule provided by 3rd AEG Services. For more information call the Recreation Center at 6-6403.

Chapel News

A **prayer room** is available 24-hours a day.

Walk in counseling is available 8 to 11 a.m. daily.

For more information on chapel services call 6-6026.

Catholic

Catholic Masses are Sundays at 11:30 a.m. at the St. John's Church and 11:30 weekdays at Hidden Valley prayer room. Confessions are before and after the mass or anytime by appointment. For more information call Father George C. George at 6-6026.

Catholic RCIA/bible study/reflection group meets 7 p.m. Wednesdays in the Hidden Valley prayer chapel.

Protestant

Protestant worship services are conducted in the Base Theater at 10:30 a.m. Sundays. **Sunday school** begins at 9:15 a.m. Show up 15 minutes early for fellowship.

Protestant Choir practice is 7 p.m. Wednesdays in Building 214, 3rd floor day room.

A **modern issues in Christianity** discussion group meets 7 p.m. Saturdays in the Hidden Valley Prayer Chapel.

All of the following classes are held in the Food Court's "upper room":

An **Officer Christian Fellowship** is offered 6 p.m. Sundays.

A **Bible introduction class** is 7 p.m. Tuesdays.

Advanced class on Christian growth - **discipleship class** - is 7 p.m. Thursday.

Community

Volunteers are needed for several community projects in the works.

Volunteers are needed to work construction projects and to visit local orphanages.

Call Chaplain Harvell at 6-6026.

Force protection

Suspicious activity

If you've been questioned about our mission/activities at Kwang Ju please contact the Air Force Office of Special Investigations by stopping by their office or calling them at 6-6674.

Driving

Republic of Korea security forces have the authority to cite military personnel for driving violations. Some things drivers should be aware of are:

Base speed limit is 25 MPH/40KPH.

Make a complete stop at each stop sign. Korean Security Forces suggest counting to three before proceeding through the intersection.

Alcohol

Bringing alcoholic beverages outside the confines of the dormitory or quad area, or buildings in which alcohol is served is prohibited.

Other regulations governing alcohol consumption are the same as the regulations governing other Air Force installations in Korea.

More information on this subject can be gained through supervisors.

Legal office

The legal office offers a wide array of services including powers of attorney, wills and legal assistance. For more information call 6-6140

Post office tips

Personnel may mail gifts not exceeding \$100 per person per day to the U.S. The values of the gifts are determined by the retail value in the country where the gift was purchased.

Gifts intended for more than one person may be consolidated in the same package if the following occurs: They are individually wrapped; each is labeled with the name of the recipient; and the value of each gift doesn't exceed the \$100 in value.

The post office hours of operation are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday and Saturdays from 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Your address is:
3rd AEG/Unit
APO AP 96262

3rd AEG hats

3rd AEG hats will soon be available to members of the deployed group at no cost.

Members are not required to wear the new hat, and may continue to wear their unit hats as desired.



Airman 1st Class Eric O'Hearn checks Airman 1st Class Jacob Gardner's identification card before allowing him to enter the front gate.



Brig. Gen. James B. Smith, 18th Wing commander, visited with Tech. Sgt. William Easter, 3rd AEG dining facility manager Thursday.

People...Places...Faces...



Senior Airman Shayne Hyde, front, a chaplain services support person and Senior Airman Chad Schooley, an armament back shop technician put the finishing touches on the volunteer paint project at the base theater.

-----Clip here-----

Official Kwang Ju ballot

(Name the dining facility at Kwang Ju)

Please indicate your choice by placing a check next to your choice and then place your ballot in the box at the dining facility

- ☐ Kwang Ju Dining Facility
- ☐ KJ's
- ☐ Easter's Eatery
- ☐ Aerospace Nutrition Center
- ☐ Kwang's Kitchen
- ☐ Catch of the Day (as long as you want chicken)
- ☐ The Chow Hall (in honor of the famous Korean war hero, Lieutenant E.A.T. Chow)